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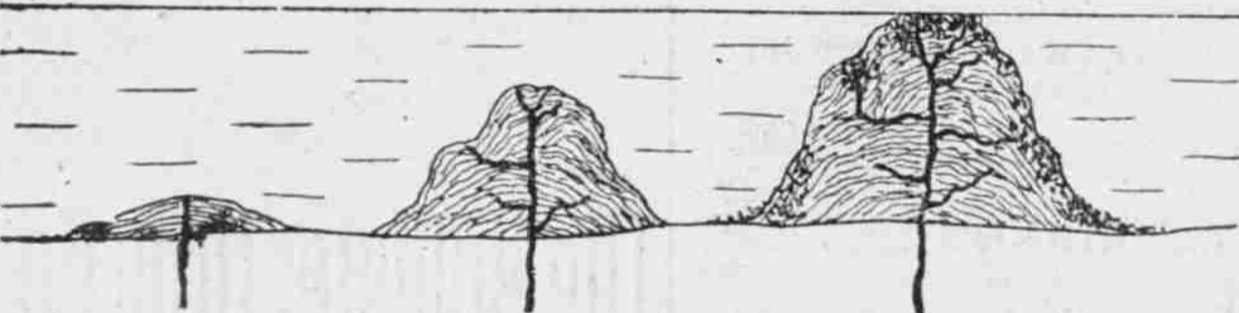
Address on Physical Features  
of Hawaiian Islands.

## MAUNAKEA AND MOUNT SHASTA.

Dr. Lyons Able Treatise—Compares  
Mountains of the Islands With  
Those of California—Tells About  
Volcanoes of Hawaii and Maui.

The following paper on "Some Physical Features of the Hawaiian Islands" was read before the Berkeley Scientific Association, November 8, 1895, by Dr. A. B. Lyons:

I esteem it an honor, and it is a privilege, that I am given this opportunity to talk to you about the Hawaiian Islands. I have not the vanity to take the invitation as a compliment



1. Successive stages in the sub-marine growth of a volcano. Slopes increase in steepness and materials becoming less regularly bedded. The diagrams represent sections of the cone.

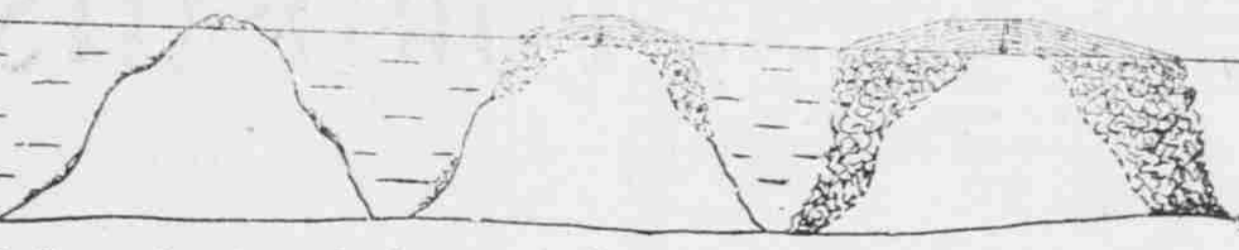
to myself personally. Rather it shows your natural interest in a country geographically somewhat remote, perhaps, but yet your nearest neighbor on the west and destined to be not always a foreign country.

I am in hearty sympathy with those men, Americans of America, who have established and are maintaining their Government according to American principles, in their hope and firm faith that it will not be long before they shall have the right to display as their national emblem their own stars and stripes—a right not disputed to my knowledge by any nation under the sun except the little New York Evening Post nation.

It is a privilege, I have said, to me to have opportunity to talk about the Hawaiian Islands. American as I am, I am also kamaaina o Hawaii. My boyhood, as well as these later years of mature manhood, was spent under the sunny skies and amid the beauty of landscape which give that land title to the epithet "Paradise of the Pacific."

As a child I learned there that love of nature and natural objects which has made life rich in quiet enjoyment wherever I go. Perhaps I have been a little spoiled by familiarity with surroundings so exceptionally rich in variety of charm. I come to your beautiful Berkeley. I am delighted with the profusion of flowers about your dwellings, and that almost in mid-November, and I exclaim, "How tropical! How like home!" I climb your hills and gaze on your wonderful panorama of ocean and bay and inlet of hills rising, range beyond range, until lost in the haze of distance. "Glorious," I say, "this equals the view from our own Tantalus." Perhaps I should say surpasses it, were it not for that perpetual bank of grimy coal smoke from the city.

Again I go north, up the valley of the Sacramento, and there appears to my expectant vision, in the distance, seen for a moment and then hidden by nearer hills, the snow-crowned crest of Mt. Shasta—and then for hours I watch for the tantalizing glimpses the road affords until I come at last into the very presence of that king of mountains. It is with no thought of disparagement that I exclaim, "The twin of Mauna Kea" for, in the home of my boyhood the giant form of that great extinct volcano was the dominant feature in the landscape. No doubt Mt. Shasta is the more impressive in its grandeur that it stands alone, yet I can think of nothing finer in landscape than that view from our front veranda at Waimea, Mauna Kea directly before you, snow-clad but symmetrical in outline, its surface, billowy with hillocks of the violet tint of middle distance—then to the right a sec-



2. Successive stages in the growth of a volcanic island, showing platform of essentially insecure material on which the peripheral portion rests.

most of which show no sign of volcanism. Only at one point, Lapauhoe, there is evidence of any eruption at all recent. The age of the finished volcano can be somewhat judged by the depth of the ravines which score the lower reaches of its windward side, and by the height of the cliffs that have formed where the ocean has encroached on its base. The cliffs are 200 to 500 feet high, the ravines not commonly cut down quite to sea level, where they meet the encroaching ocean. Hualalai is a much smaller mountain, not yet to be regarded as certainly extinct; remarkable especially for the deep chimney flues (lua meke) that mark the sites of its former vents.

ond mountain similar in outline, but a dwarf by comparison. Hualalai, so distant as to be distinctly blue, but not so distant but that one may trace across its flank the dark band of fresh lava that marks the course of the great eruption of 1859. To complete the picture, in the remote distance between the two, fifty miles away as the crow flies, the smooth, featureless, low dome of Mauna Loa, sharp in outline, as seen through that transparent atmosphere, yet its intense blue, ethereal and full of light as a June sky, words fail in any attempt to reproduce in description a vision so grand, so comprehensive, so harmonious, so complete.

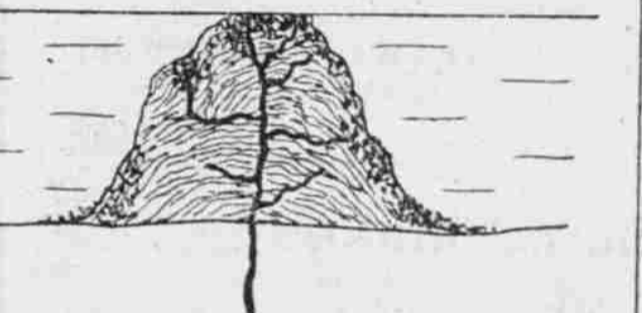
I think always of that picture in Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters," in that land in which it seemed always afternoon, where, the poet tells us,

"Far off three mountain tops,  
Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,  
Stood sunset-flushed."

Although the shadowy pines of Tennyson's picture must be replaced in this by feathery palms, or stately eucalyptus trees.

But I am forgetting to talk science. There is such a wealth of material that I scarcely know where to begin. I may recapitulate, by way of refreshing your memories, some of the elementary facts about the Hawaiian Islands.

The islands of the Hawaiian group form a chain, extending from southwest to northwest, following the line of a submarine ridge, and continued more than a thousand miles to the northwest by a series of low islets,



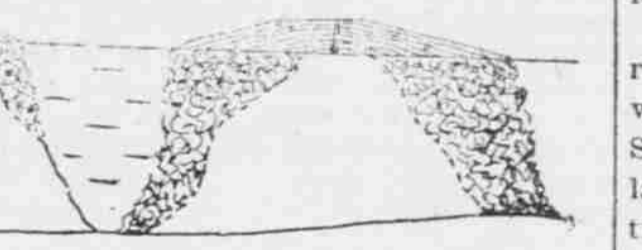
1. Successive stages in the sub-marine growth of a volcano. Slopes increase in steepness and materials becoming less regularly bedded. The diagrams represent sections of the cone.

ic origin. The Hawaiian Islands themselves are of course essentially volcanic, furnishing, indeed, some of the best illustrations of volcanic activity at present to be found on the earth. The volcanoes have, however, become successively extinct, the most northerly first, until Hawaii remains alone the seat of volcanic activity.

Passing the islands in rapid review, Hawaii, the largest, consists of four volcanic mountains, one, Mauna Loa, as yet unfinished, a vast low dome, its base more than fifty miles in diameter, its summit nearly 14,000 feet above sea level. Its surface consists of lava, flow overlapping flow, nowhere covered with soil, nowhere showing a trace of effects of erosion, unless it be on some slope of volcanic ash. It has some forests, for trees will establish themselves much sooner than one would expect on recent lava, but the rain that falls on it disappears in its porous rock as in a vast sponge, coming out in springs only near its base, the most of it at or below sea level. The traveler will find on the mountain only here and there water holes, cavities in the lava capable of holding water, and kept filled by seepage, but with no visible overflow.

The mountain has its summit crater, in which lava frequently appears, but the eruptions almost always take place from fissures somewhere in the sides of the mountain, commonly not far from the summit. Kilauea, the great exhibition volcano of the world, is near the base of Mauna Loa, apparently on its flank, at an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. Mauna Kea is a little higher than Mauna Loa, less huge in bulk, but more picturesque, owing to the multitude of cinder cones which formed about its summit, on its sides and at its base before it finally became extinct. The volcano died hard, but it seems to be effectively dead, as it has been for centuries.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

## REGISTRATION ACT IN LAST THROES.

What is Objectionable to the  
Masses Must Go.

## WIDE TIRE ACT IN SAME GRAVE.

Additional Appropriation for Expense  
of Legislature—Holiday Bill Passes  
the Senate—Defect in Kapitolani Park  
Bill Rectified—Quick Work, Etc.

## Ninety-eighth Day.

FRIDAY, June 12.

After the opening ceremonies of the Senate, Minister Cooper introduced a bill appropriating \$1,300 for additional expenses of the Legislature. The bill passed under suspension of the rules.

Senator Lyman, from the wide tire conference committee, reported recommending the adoption of the House amendments.

Senator Hocking's motion to table the report was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Hocking, Wright, Brown, Wilcox, Kauhanue and Waterhouse—6. Noes—Lyman, Schmidt, McCandless, Northup and Rice—5.

This kills the wide tire bill for this session.

The House holiday bill came up on third reading. Senator Brown moved to strike out the third Saturday in September.

Senator Schmidt moved to strike out the day and substitute a day to be named by the Minister of the Interior to celebrate the opening of Honolulu harbor.

Senator Brown accepted the amendment, but the motion was lost and the bill passed the third reading by a vote of 9 to 2, Senators Brown and Wright voting in the negative.

Minister Cooper asked to have the wide tire bill taken from the table in order that he might offer some suggestions. The necessary two-thirds vote to take the report of the conference committee from the table was not forthcoming, so Minister Cooper's suggestions were not heard.

The Senate then took a recess to 1:30 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Lyman reported Senate bill No. 51, relating to public loan, and No. 59, relating to holidays, presented to the President for signature.

Minister Cooper presented a message from the President, in which objections to bill regarding recording judgments were made. The consideration of the veto was set for Saturday.

Adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

Rep. Rycroft made a verbal report for the committee to whom had been referred the petition from residents along a certain portion of Nuuanu stream asking that something be done toward preventing their lands from being flooded by such stream. Rep. Rycroft said that the appropriation bill had passed and provision being made therein for improvements at such places, it was hardly necessary that the petition be acted upon.

Rep. Rycroft presented the following report of the Conference Committee to whom were referred amendments to Senate bill No. 52, entitled "An Act relating to wheel tires," amending the title and making the time when the requirements of the bill shall be in full force, A. D. 1901, instead of 1903; also making the front and hind axles of such vehicles to be of different lengths:

"We have carefully considered the matter. The shortening of the time will be to sooner protect the costly roads we are building through out the country. The axles being of different

lengths is an important feature of the bill, to further protect and improve all good roads, and the amendment to the title is necessary.

"We have therefore agreed on the passage of the bill as amended by the House of Representatives.

"F. S. LYMAN,  
"J. A. McCANDLESS,  
"R. RYCROFT,  
"A. G. M. ROBERTSON."

Report adopted.  
Rep. Richards reported several bills handed the President for his consideration.

Third reading of Senate bill No. 54 announced on the order of the day. Unanimously passed.

Senate bill No. 56, authorizing the payment of certain moneys out of the loan, passed third reading.

Concurrent resolution regarding payment of expenses of printing of departmental reports.

Rep. Richards moved the resolution pass.

Rep. Bond said he had not changed his mind. The resolution should not be passed for reasons already given.

Rep. Hualalai said the resolution was an important one and the idea embodied a good one. The Ministers should have their reports printed and these should be paid for out of their respective departments. The resolution had come in too late to be acted upon. Appropriations had all been made. The speaker did not wish to say anything against the Senate, but they had done some inconsistent things. He moved that the resolution be allowed to rest on the table.

Rep. Rycroft moved for passage of the resolution. Carried.

A communication, received from the Senate, announced the following:

Transmission of Senate Bill No. 58, relating to additional appropriations for expenses of the Legislature.

Passage of House bill No. 59, relating to holidays.

Concurrence in House amendments to Senate bill No. 21.

Tabling of joint conference committee report on the wide-tire act.

Second reading of naturalization bill. Passed.

Third reading set for Saturday.

Senate bill No. 58, relating to additional appropriations for expenses of the Legislature, taken up in first reading and passed.

Under suspension of rules, bill was read second time section by section. Third reading set for Saturday.

Rep. Robertson—I move that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to present a bill looking toward the repeal of the Registration law. The Executive, I understand, is in favor of doing away with the thumb mark. The objections raised against the law go further than the thumb mark. The opponents of the law will not be satisfied with the elimination of that alone. I believe that the House did perfectly right in passing the bill, the conditions were such that we needed that kind of a law. It was not for the protection of a class of people to which we belong, but to a class of people who are thrown into competition with Asiatics. These very people for whom the law was made are now the most strenuous opponents to its provisions. If they don't want, why we don't want it. A very large part of the community objects to it. To make it successful, it must needs have the support of the intelligent people. The objections are so numerous and go so far, and the objections are so many that when the first of August comes we will find but few people have registered. The law will become a dead letter and will lose its force. I do not think we will be eating crow by any means in repealing the law. If we find that the people for whom the law was made object to it, why it is perfectly right and proper for us to repeal it.

Rep. Richards—I agree with Rep. Robertson on some points, but on others I do not. The law has been before the people since 1892. They were in favor of it in the beginning. The trouble is just here. Would-be political leaders are agitating the matter of objection to the law and are using it as powder for their political guns. Some people have gone so far as to tell the natives they are committing themselves in allegiance to the Government if they left their thumb marks on their registration papers. Between now and the first of August these political leaders will have spent their force and people will begin to see the wisdom of the law. I introduced this bill and had no particular interest in it. Since that time I have heard no objections to it until just within the past two or three weeks. I have been able to find but very few objections. A great many people have not registered, not because they have not wanted to, but because they have been told the law is to be repealed. I think the law is a popular

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